

BURGH OF GREENOCK.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR 1927,

BY

Alexander Johnstone M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

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LIST OF STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

Alexander Johnstone. M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Rose E Macmillan, M.D., D.P.H.

Health Visitors.

Joan M. Pollok.

Mary Duncan

Mrs Jessie Macfarlane.

Jean Wood.

Mrs Jessie Gillespie.

In addition, all the Nurses of the Greenock and District Nursing Association act as part-time Health Visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare or Tuberculosis Schemes.

Corporation Midwife.

Kathleen Wishart.

Public Health Staff.

John McCrone, Epidemic Inspector.

Minnie Sinclair.

Elsie C. Greenham.

Ellen S Clark

Margaret C. MacElwee.

Helen C. Bog.

Maternity Hospital.

Dorothy F. Wells, Matron.

Theresa McConnell.

Jean S. Thom.

Venereal Diseases Special Treatment Centre.

John Carson, Orderly.

Disinfecting Station.

Patrick O'Kane, Station Disinfecting Officer.

Daniel McLean, District Disinfecting Officer.

Reception House.

Barbara Byle, Matron.

Part-time Officers.

James Laurie, M.B., C.M

Surgeon-Accoucheurs.

John Miller, M.B., Ch.B.

Randolph Douglas, L.D.S., D.D.S., L.R.C.P., Dental Surgeon

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To The Scottish Board of Health,
and the Local Authority of the Burgh of Greenock.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Burgh for the year 1927.

The chief points worthy of note are the birth-rate, the number of infant deaths, the tuberculosis death-rate and the death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases, all of which are the lowest on record.

As I did not take up duty until 28th November, 1927, I am merely recording the work carried out under the direction of Dr R. E. Macmillan, to whose splendid work during the vacancy following on the death of Dr J. H. Garcia Whiteford I wish to pay due tribute. I desire also to express my thanks to the department staff for their untiring energy and zeal in the work of compiling this report.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Greenock, 6th July, 1928.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1927.

Population as estimated at the middle of 1927	...	...	80,889
Acreage of burgh	...	...	2,945
Density of population per acre	...	...	27.47
Birth-rate	...	...	22.2
Illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births	...	...	5.2
Marriage-rate (uncorrected)	...	...	4.9
Death-rate—all causes	...	...	13.3
Do. —all tuberculosis	...	...	1.31
Do. —tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	0.87
Do. —principal epidemic diseases	...	...	0.35
Infantile mortality-rate	...	...	89

All rates given, except where otherwise stated,
are corrected for transfers.

PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICTS.

A—EAST DISTRICT—Corresponds to municipal wards Nos. I., II., and III.

B—EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT—Corresponds to municipal wards Nos. IV. and V.

C—WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT.—Corresponds to municipal wards Nos. VI. and VII.

D—WEST DISTRICT—Corresponds to municipal ward No. VIII.

Medical Officer's Report

For the Year 1927.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the burgh to the middle of 1927 was 80,889, and, although there are indications that this figure is too low, it has been used in all statistical calculations.

This is the first year that the estimate has fallen below the population figure ascertained at the Census of 1921.

The natural increase of population (i.e., excess of births over deaths) was 721, the average for the last five years being 846.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.—The number of births registered during 1927 was 1,789. This number on correction becomes 1,794 (866 males and 928 females), and the equivalent rate is 22.2. It is noteworthy that the birth-rate has been steadily declining since 1920, and this year's figures are the lowest on record. The mean for the last five years is 25.4. Tables I. and IV. give further information in this connection.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 159, which is the lowest number yet recorded. The infantile mortality rate of 89, however, is higher than that of the year 1923, but the steady drop in this rate as shown in Table IV. is very gratifying. The average for the last five years is 107.

The comparative freedom from measles and whooping cough during the year would appear to be the chief factor in producing these low figures.

The main causes of death, shown in detail later, were premature birth, 18.23 per cent. of the total, atrophy, debility and marasmus, 17.62 per cent; pneumonia, 16.35 per cent., and convulsions, 7.54 per cent.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.—The number of deaths registered in the burgh was 1,037, and the gross death-rate 13.6. When corrected for transfers the figures become 1,073 (562 males and 511 females), and 13.3 respectively, and, as shown in Table IV., are only slightly higher than those of 1923 which is the record year. The average rate for the last five years is 15.1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The following were the chief causes of death during 1927:—Heart disease 112, tuberculosis (all forms) 106, malignant tumours, 104, pneumonia 97, apoplexy 95, and bronchitis 75.

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.—Under this heading the Registrar General groups enteric fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, and diarrhoea and enteritis (under the age of 2 years). These diseases were responsible for 28 deaths. The corresponding death-rate is 0.35, the lowest recorded figure, and the mean for the last five years is 1.42.

These figures are liable to great fluctuation from year to year, depending upon the epidemic prevalence of measles and whooping cough which recurs with more or less regular periodicity.

INFLUENZA.—This condition caused 22 deaths during 1927, and a death-rate of 0.27. The average number for the previous quinquennium is 37.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—During the year 1927 the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 70, and the corresponding rate 0.87. This rate is considerably under the average for the last five years, which is 0.97. Tuberculosis of meninges, abdomen, and other organs caused 12, 10 and 14 deaths respectively, and the non-pulmonary death-rate is 0.44.

The total tuberculosis death-rate, therefore, is 1.31, which is the lowest figure yet recorded. The average rate for the last five years is 1.47. Further information will be found on Table IV.

It will be noted from Table II. that, as usual, the great majority of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occurs between the ages of 15 and 45, which is the period of greatest productivity, and also of greatest strain. The non-pulmonary deaths, on the other hand, fall chiefly in the earlier years of life, before a comparative immunity has had time to be established. The rates for the whole of Scotland are as follows:—

Pulmonary, 0.71.	Non-Pulmonary, 0.28.
All Tuberculosis, 0.98.	

PNEUMONIA.—The deaths from this cause numbered 97, of which 46 were broncho-pneumonic in type, and the death-rate is 1.19. The mortality from pneumonia is liable to vary greatly with the prevalence of measles and influenza, but when these diseases are present, the complicating pneumonia is not recorded as the primary cause of death, although it is usually the determining factor.

CANCER.—The mortality due to malignant tumours amounted to 104 deaths, and, as in all the last six years, except 1926, was slightly more heavy on females than males. The death-rate is 1.28. Cancer as a cause of death, although it has not steadily increased during the last 10 years, has certainly shown no tendency to decline, the average for the last seven years being 92 deaths, and the present year's figure the highest on record.

HEART DISEASE AND APOPLEXY.—These two groups of diseases were responsible for 112 and 95 deaths respectively, and the corresponding

death-rates are 1.38 and 1.17. Because of the variety of causes which produce them, they should not strictly be considered as individual diseases, but as groups, but, with the information available, it is impossible to differentiate these.

Heart disease is responsible for the largest number of deaths during the year, and, on the whole, must be considered as the most fatal of the ills that affect the community. Although it is probable that a majority of the cases of heart disease were of rheumatic origin, there are no definite figures available. The average number of deaths for the last five years is 102.

The mortality from apoplexy remains remarkably constant, the average for the last quinquennium being 91 deaths.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.—The following Table gives a comparison of the various rates in the different public health districts, as estimated in this department:—

District.	A.	B.		C.	D.
		East	Central.	Central.	West.
Population	25,266	16,848	25,536	13,239	
Density per acre	22.55	123.88	41.25	12.37	
Birth-rate	26.20	24.51	23.22	11.85	
Infantile Mortality-rate ...	81.57	96.85	91.02	70.06	
General death-rate ...	13.06	13.23	12.57	15.03	
Tuberculosis death-rate ...	1.38	1.72	1.33	0.60	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease ascertained during 1927 was 2,328; the number last year was 3,680, and the last five years' average 3,208. Included in the above figure are 628 cases of measles, 530 chickenpox, 424 whooping cough, 282 scarlet fever and 259 diphtheria.

The magnitude of the total figure is usually governed by the epidemic prevalence of measles and whooping cough, which occurs roughly every two years, but the increase in the number of cases is not quite coincident in the two diseases. Chickenpox remains at a fairly steady figure; this disease is at present compulsory notifiable, but unless a sufficient staff is available to investigate every notified case, it is difficult to see what material benefit is obtained from this measure.

Further information with regard to infectious disease will be found on Tables V. to X.

MEASLES.—There were notified 628 cases of measles, mostly during the first 4 months of the year. The average number for the last five years is 1,490. The type of disease was mild, and there were only 2 deaths.

CHICKENPOX.—There were 590 cases of chickenpox, most of which occurred during the first quarter of the year. The average for the previous quinquennium is 452.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The cases of whooping cough numbered 424, and the distribution was fairly even throughout the year, except for a relative diminution during the last four months. The mean of the preceding five years is 685. There were 9 deaths, all in children under five years, which number produces a case mortality rate of 2.12.

SCARLET FEVER.—282 cases of scarlet fever were notified, the largest number falling on the first quarter of the year. The average of the previous five years is 228. There were 5 deaths, and the case mortality rate is, therefore, 1.77.

Three of these cases had, at the same time diphtheria, and 1 later developed enteric fever. One case was subsequently diagnosed as meningitis, and another as typhus fever. This last case was a nurse in Gateside hospital, who was at the time attending typhus fever patients from Port Glasgow.

Contacts.—340 contacts of scarlet fever cases were isolated in the Reception House for a period during the year. This quarantine, however, would not seem to have any very marked effect on the spread of the disease. It entails considerable expense without producing commensurate benefit, and was discontinued after the end of November.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 259 cases of diphtheria discovered during the year, and, although the last quarter showed the greatest incidence, at no time could the disease be said to have reached epidemic proportions. The last five yearly mean is 157 cases. The deaths numbered 3, and the case mortality rate is, therefore, 1.16.

Contacts.—The throats of all contacts, 1,006 in number, were swabbed and 49 persons whose throats gave a positive reaction were removed to hospital for treatment. Of the latter, 11 developed symptoms of illness.

During 1925 and 1926, 1,684 swabs were taken from contacts, of whom 84 were removed to hospital for treatment, where 12 actually developed the disease. The cost of these measures was £596.

It is doubtful whether the swabbing of all contacts and removal to hospital of positive cases is effective in checking the spread of the disease, and it certainly does not appear to produce such results as might be expected from the expenditure involved.

PNEUMONIA.—One hundred and thirty-three cases were discovered 82 of the acute primary type and the remainder secondary to some other condition. The number of deaths registered as due to this

cause was 97, but this figure is not comparable with the number of ascertained cases, because only certain forms of the condition are compulsorily notifiable. The fact that in 87 of the total number, however, the first intimation of the presence of the disease was found in the death returns, would appear to indicate that a considerable proportion of the cases is not being notified.

The average number of cases for the last five years is 91.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Fourteen cases of enteric fever were notified during the year. There were 2 deaths, and the case mortality rate is, therefore, 14.28. Thirteen cases is the average for the preceding five years.

Three of the cases were from Smithston Asylum—a nurse, a male attendant and a mental patient. The latter was isolated along with the enteric carriers already in segregation there. One case was removed from the S.S. "Megantic" inward bound from America. The others were sporadic cases, the source of whose infection could not be definitely traced.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Seven cases of this condition occurred during the year, 1 being treated at home and 6 in hospital. The average for the preceding quinquennium is 10. As there were 1,865 confinements in the burgh during the year, and 3 of the mothers died of puerperal infection, the morbidity and case mortality rates were 3.75 and 42.86 respectively.

SMALLPOX.—There were no cases of this disease during the year.

Vaccination.—The number of conscientious objections to vaccination lodged during 1926 was 1,051 (East registration district, 607; West registration district, 444), and the number of births registered during the same period was 1,947. It may, therefore, be assumed that over half of the children born remain unvaccinated.

It is indeed appalling to think that all these children are unprotected from smallpox by vaccination, and it is unbelievable that half of the parents in the burgh entertain a solemn conscientious objection to vaccination. The true cause of this neglect on the part of fathers and mothers to protect their infants from the possibility of illness, disfigurement and death must, therefore, be sought for elsewhere. Some may object on the ground of expense, but free vaccination can be obtained at the Child Welfare Centre, Shaw Place, or from the Parish Medical Officers. Some may not be prepared to take the risk of a short period of peevishness on the part of the infant, in spite of the benefit accruing. Some again instance the case of a neighbour's child, who was never well after he was vaccinated, but conveniently forget that, unfortunately, many unvaccinated babies get ill in exactly the same way. Some appear to be merely indifferent

and take the line of least resistance. Those who have been affected by the propaganda of the anti-vaccinationists should read more about smallpox itself and the terrible scourge it used to be and may be again, before becoming finally converted to a false doctrine.

'If smallpox were introduced into the burgh it could not but spread quick and far in the midst of such a susceptible population and would, without doubt, involve the Local Authority in a very large expenditure, which can ill be afforded in times like these. A severe epidemic would certainly bring the careless to their senses—albeit too late for many—and the vaccination condition of the population would certainly improve. Surely it would be cheaper and more sensible for everyone to think this matter out thoroughly for their own good, and for the benefit of the community, instead of waiting until the disease is amongst us.

The condition of things at the moment is an affront to the good sense of the citizens of Greenock.

SERA, VACCINES, AND INSULIN.

ANTI-DIPHTHERIA SERUM.—As in previous years, a supply of diphtheria antitoxin was kept at the Central Police Station and Gateside Hospital for the use of medical practitioners in emergency. 32,000 units were supplied in this way during the year at a cost of £2 16s.

ANTI-MENINGOCOCCUS SERUM.—A small fresh supply of this serum (75 c.cs. costing £1 0s 5d) for use in cases of cerebro-spinal fever was purchased, but no occasion arose to necessitate its use.

T.A.B. VACCINE.—Forty-eight doses of this vaccine for inoculation against typhoid, paratyphoid A. and paratyphoid B. fevers were purchased during the year at a cost of £5 8s. and 30 doses were supplied to the Medical Superintendent of Smithson Hospital and 8 to the Medical Superintendent of Gateside Hospital for the protection of the staff engaged in nursing typhoid cases and carriers.

INSULIN.—Under the Local Authority's scheme for the provision of insulin to diabetic patients who are unable to pay for it 5,100 units were supplied to three different patients during the year at a total cost of £5 2s.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of cases on the register at the end of 1926 was 523. During the year 134 new cases were notified and 4 previously removed were re-admitted to the roll, 14 left the district, 69 died, and in 4 cases the diagnosis was not verified, leaving 574 on the register at 31st December, 1927.

NOTIFICATION.—The numbers of notifications during the last five years were 140, 132, 135, 128 and 172, giving an average of 141.

Of the new cases notified during 1927, 35 died before the end of the year, and the average period of survival was approximately 9 weeks. This does not show a very satisfactory state of affairs, but indicates that patients are not seeking medical advice until the disease is well established, or that they are not being notified as early as they might be. In two cases the first intimation of the presence of the condition was found in the death returns.

The home conditions of the notified cases are given in the following table, and the percentage of the total cases in houses of different sizes is compared with the estimated percentage of such houses in the whole burgh. It will be seen that there is a disproportionate incidence of the disease in one apartment houses. This is to be expected, as the opportunities of massive infection in these single apartments is much greater, and the relative overcrowding which often exists must tend in time to lower the general resistance to disease. It is indeed a matter of surprise that the disparity is not more marked.

	Number of Cases.	Percentage of Total.	Percentage of Total Houses in the Burgh.
1 apartment,	28	21	12
2 apartments,	60	45	46
3 apartments,	29	22	25
4 apartments,	8	6	8
5 apartments and over,	2	1	9
Institutions, Lodginghouses, etc.,	7	5	...

DISPENSARY.—The dispensary is the centre of the whole tuberculosis organisation. All newly notified patients who are able to be out are asked to attend there. Their condition is investigated by clinical, bacteriological and radiological methods, and if the diagnosis is verified, treatment—institutional, domiciliary or dispensary—is arranged. Doubtful cases are also kept under observation until a definite diagnosis can be made. All patients on domiciliary treatment attend monthly, and others requiring supervision by the Medical Officer at varying intervals according to the condition.

Co-operation is maintained with the patients' family doctor as far as possible.

Ultra-violet light therapy (Simpson Arc) has been continuously in use during the year for various general and non-pulmonary

conditions, which are specified under the section on non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

One hundred and forty-seven X-ray examinations of the chest were made during the year. The arrangement with the Greenock Royal Infirmary still remains in force whereby films are obtained at a flat rate of 10/6. These radiograms are very useful, both as producing in new cases a definite picture for comparison with others taken later on, and so giving valuable help in the estimation of progress, and as necessary additional evidence for or against a diagnosis of tuberculosis.

The superintendent and senior nurse of the Greenock and District Nursing Association attend all the sessions and carry out all necessary treatment.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.—This consists in regular supervision by the Medical Officer and the provision of various articles of diet to patients who appear to be suffering from lack of sufficient nourishment, and to others who, though they may be receiving sufficient food for the preservation of health in ordinary times, require extras to help them in their struggle with the disease. During the year oatmeal, sugar, milk and butter were given in varying quantities, according to necessity, type and severity of illness. In addition emulsion, malt and cod-liver oil and other similar articles were provided when deemed advisable. Medical Practitioners are empowered to supply medicines, dressings, etc., on special forms at the expense of the Local Authority in cases which have been accepted by the Medical Officer.

It is doubtful whether the provision of such articles as oatmeal and sugar is really the duty of the Local Authority. These foodstuffs are part of ordinary maintenance, and, as such, would appear to be included in Parish Council allowances and are, in addition, not especially helpful in combating tuberculosis. It is proposed, therefore, to discontinue their issue as soon as the present contracts expire.

Apart from these activities of the Local Authority, the Trustees of the Renfrewshire Memorial to the late King Edward provide helpful assistance in many ways, and the following are the details of the help given during 1927:—

Rent fully paid for a period	...	...	14
Rent part paid for a period	...	...	2
Clothing and boots	...	...	5
Clothing	...	...	10
Boots	...	...	2
Denture	...	...	1

A total grant of £270 per annum is allowed to the burgh by the Trustees for these purposes.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—Apart from the tuberculosis wards at Gateside and Smithston Hospitals, the Local Authority has no beds

in any sanatorium or hospital reserved for its patients. There is thus often a difficulty in obtaining particularly sanatorium beds, and at times considerable delay before admissions can be arranged. The Renfrewshire Joint Sanatorium Board is still continuing its labours, but so far the proposed sanatorium has not materialised.

The following Table gives the numbers treated in the various institutions used, and their condition on discharge:—

	Mano Valley Sanatorium.	Noranside Sanatorium.	Bridge of Weir Sanatorium.	St. Fechan's Sanatorium.	Uaimyres Colony.	St. Andrew's Sanatorium.	Gateside Hospital.	Smithson Pavilion.
Number at 1st January, 1927	3	4	11	1	4	...	26	19
Admitted during the year ...	6	12	14	...	6	...	58	31
Treated during the year ...	9	16	25	1	10	...	84	50
Total number discharged ...	5	7	10	1	5	...	22	15
" improved ...	2	5	3	1	5	...	6	5
" much improved ...	3	...	5	...	...	...	16	10
" stationary ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" worse ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Left against advice ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	24	18
Died ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	5
Transferred to hospital ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Remaining at 31st December, 1927	3	9	10	...	3	...	2	12

HOME SUPERVISION.—In addition to those attending the dispensary, patients whose disease is quiescent and who are working, or are so well that they do not require to see the Medical Officer, and those who are unable to attend the dispensary, are kept under supervision and regularly reported on by the nurses of the Greenock and District Nursing Association. If the trouble shows any sign of renewed activity, the patient is advised to visit the dispensary, and is thus brought under control, or, if unable to be out of bed, is visited by the Medical Officer, who decides what type of treatment is necessary.

NON PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number on the register at the end of 1926 was 297. During the year 59 new cases were notified, and 2 cases, previously struck off as having left the district, were re-admitted on return. Eleven left the district, 19 died, and in 9 the diagnosis was not verified, leaving 319 on the roll at 31st December, 1927.

NOTIFICATION.—The numbers of notifications during the last five years were 1922, 60; 1923, 74; 1924, 39; 1925, 60; 1926, 52, giving an average of 57. Of the 59 new cases notified, 7 died before the end

of the year and the average period of survival was approximately 3 weeks, while in 17 cases the first intimation of the presence of the disease was found in the death returns.

The situation of the lesions in these cases so discovered was as follows:—

Tuberculous meningitis	8
Generalised tuberculosis	2
Tuberculosis of spine	3
" " abdomen	2
" " ribs and mediastinum	1
Tuberculous broncho-pneumonia ...	1

The failure to notify before death tuberculous meningitis, generalised tuberculosis, and tuberculous broncho-pneumonia might, under certain circumstances, be excusable, but for the others there does not appear to be any excuse. It is to be hoped that notification will be more promptly made in the future.

The following Table shows the notified cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis classified according to age groups and situation of lesion:—

LESION.			Under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years. and over.
Abdomen	Male	...	3	1	1	5	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	1	2	1	3	...	2	...	...
Spine	Male	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Female	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bones and Joints ...	Male	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	...
	Female	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Superficial Glands ...	Male	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...
	Female	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	...
Lupus	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Parts and Organs	Male	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Female	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			12	13	8	15	..	6	4	1

The home condition of the various notified cases is shown in the following Table, and the remarks made in connection with the similar comparison in the pulmonary section are equally applicable to this type of disease. Here, however, there is an undue proportion of the cases in houses of 4 apartments, but it is possible that this is a fallacy inherent in the smallness of the figures.

	Number of Cases.	Percentage of Total.	Percentage of Total Houses in the Burgh.
1 apartment	10	17	12
2 apartments	25	42	46
3 apartments	14	24	25
4 apartments	7	12	8
5 apartments and over ... ..	...	...	9
Institutions, Lodginghouses, etc.	3	5	...

DISPENSARY.—The number of patients who attended the dispensary during the year was 155.

Of the above number 61 received ultra-violet light treatment from the Simpson Arc lamp, and the following list shows the various types of condition so treated:—

General Debility	15
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints ...	15
,, ,, Superficial Glands ...	14
,, ,, Skin	6
,, ,, Ribs	4
,, ,, Spine	1
,, ,, Other Organs ...	6

The results of this treatment were, on the whole, fairly good, but it is doubtful whether the Tungsten Arc lamp is sufficiently powerful to give the full therapeutic effect desired.

Eleven X-ray examinations were carried out.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.—Eighty-three cases received domiciliary treatment in the form of extra nourishment.

In addition one patient received full payment of house rent, one was allowed part payment rent for a period during the year, and another patient obtained clothing, all from the Trustees of the Renfrewshire Memorial to the late King Edward.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—The following Table gives the numbers treated in the various institutions used, and their condition on discharge:—

	Manor Valley Sanatorium.	Noranside Sanatorium.	Bridge of Weir Sanatorium.	St. Fechan's Sanatorium.	Hairmyres Sanatorium.	St. Andrew's Sanatorium.	Gateside Hospital.	Smithston Pavilion.
Number at 1st January, 1927	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	7
Admitted during the year	2	1	1	5	7	7
Treated during the year	1	2	1	1	5	13	14
Total number discharged	1	1	1	...	1	5	5
" " improved	1	1	1	...	1	1	12
" " much improved	4	3
" " stationary
" " worse
Left against advice	2	1
Died	1
Transferred to Hospital
Remaining at 31st Dec., 1927	1	...	1	4	6	7

ALL TUBERCULOSIS.

The number on the tuberculosis roll at the end of the year was, therefore, 893.

The number of persons who attended the dispensary during the year was 540, and the total attendances amounted to 5,390, as against 2,971, the average for the last five years.

The number of persons who received extra nourishment was 246, the average for the last three years being 243. The total cost of this service was approximately £1,337 5s 4d, or £25 14s 4d per week.

The number of prescriptions paid for by the Local Authority was 416, and the total cost £37 5s 0d, or 1/9½ per prescription.

The number of patients visited in their homes by the nurses during the year was 1,019, and the total supervisory visits amounted to 7,135.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

The work in the multifarious branches of the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme continued unabated during the year. The number of visits to infants and toddlers has again increased considerably, and the total attendances at the ante-natal clinic show a slight advance. The attendances at the clinics, however, of children both under and over one year of age and the post-natal consultations have decreased. Several possible reasons can be given for this decline, but further observation will be necessary before an accurate estimate of the factors involved can be arrived at.

Ante-natal supervision appears to be a branch of this work which will repay increased attention, and expectant mothers are being strongly urged to attend the special clinic held for their benefit. In this way abnormalities are discovered which might complicate labour later on, and special arrangements can be made beforehand to deal with them. Thus no doubt are saved many lives of both mothers and babies and much invalidism is prevented.

In some quarters there is a cry that the toddlers between the ages of one and five are being neglected in child welfare schemes. This complaint cannot be said to refer to Greenock. During the year 32,464 visits were paid to children over one by the health visitors, as compared with 11,201, to infants under one. As the estimated populations at these ages were 7,214 and 2,158, the average numbers of visits in these groups were 4.4 and 5.1 respectively for the whole burgh. From these figures it is obvious that the toddler has been receiving a due share of attention.

Co-operation with the general and special hospitals in the burgh has been continued, and has proved of great value in securing continuity of supervision and treatment.

As in former years Mr Riddell, and Mr Gray of the N.S.P.C.C. are due the department's thanks for their ever ready assistance in investigations.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	159
Rate per 1,000 births	...	...	...	...	...	88.61

Number of deaths and rate per 1,000 births classified
according to age groups and causes of death:—

Causes of Death.	Age Groups.					Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.
	Under 1 Week.	1—4 Weeks.	4 Weeks— 3 Months.	3 Months— 6 Months.	6 Months— 12 Months.		
Chickenpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	4	2.22
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.55
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	1	5	6	3.34
Meningitis (non-tuberculous) ... ..	...	1	1	1	8	11	6.13
Hydrocephalus	1	...	1	...	1	3	1.67
Convulsions	1	1	4	3	3	12	6.69
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	...	2	6	17	26	14.55
Bronchitis ... ..	...	1	3	3	3	10	5.57
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	4	2.22
Other Digestive Diseases	1	...	1	1	...	3	1.67
Congenital Malformation	1	4	2	...	...	7	3.90
Congenital Heart	1	...	...	...	...	1	0.55
Premature Birth	26	3	...	...	...	29	16.16
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	9	5	9	5	...	28	15.60
Atelectasis ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.55
Injury at Birth	1	1	...	...	...	2	1.11
Suffocation, Overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	1	2	4	1	3	11	6.13
Total Deaths...	43	19	28	24	45	159	
Rate per 1,000 births	23.96	10.59	15.61	13.37	25.08		88.61

BIRTHS.

Number registered	...	...	...	...	1,794
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1,701
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	93
Number notified	...	...	...	...	1,839

Notified births classified according to the nature of attendance:—

Medical Practitioner	...	...	...	...	231
Midwife	...	...	...	...	1,507
Institution	...	...	...	...	101
Number of stillbirths (births of dead children)	...	...	...	...	76

Of these 13 occurred in the Maternity Hospital, where abnormal cases are treated.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	3

HOME VISITATION.

(1) Infants:—

Number of children visited	...	...	...	...	3,057
Number of first visits	...	...	...	...	1,649
Number of re-visits	...	...	...	...	9,552
Number of infants at age of 6 months:—					
(I.) Breast fed	...	...	...	...	816
(II.) Partially breast fed	...	...	...	...	176
(III.) Artificially fed	...	...	...	...	482
Number of infants born:—					
(1) Prematurely, 32; (2) at full time	...	...	...	...	1,807

(2) Children (1-5 years):—

Number of children visited	...	...	...	...	6,669
Number of first visits	...	...	...	...	80
Number of re-visits	...	...	...	...	32,384

(3) Expectant Mothers:—

Number visited	...	...	...	...	203
Number of first visits	...	...	...	...	168
Number of re-visits	...	...	...	...	44

(4) Nursing Mothers:—

Number of first visits	...	...	...	...	104
Number of re-visits	...	...	...	...	50

ANTE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS.

One weekly session of two and a half hours is held.

Total number of expectant mothers attending	...	...	...	437
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	1,372
Total number of first attendances	...	...	...	378

Classified summary of conditions found:—

Affections of nipple	...	...	...	...	...	3
Advice	...	...	...	...	...	114
Anaemia and debility	...	...	...	...	...	42
Albuminuria of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	7
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Adenitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiac conditions	...	...	...	...	...	8
Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	21
Cystitis	...	...	...	...	...	9
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	23
Carious teeth	...	...	...	...	...	17
Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Digestive disorders	...	...	...	...	...	22
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	...	...	...	...	...	4
Genito-Urinary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gynaecological conditions	...	...	...	...	...	3
Glycosuria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydramnios	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pregnancy doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Respiratory conditions	...	...	...	...	...	18
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	11
Skin conditions	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	6
Threatened miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	19
Vomiting of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	20
Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	...	20
Venereal disease	...	...	...	...	...	9
History of miscarriages, Wassermann negative	...	...	...	...	...	3
Worms	...	...	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	...	...	3

Number of cases:—

Referred to family doctor	...	...	...	...	11
Referred to Royal Infirmary, Greenock	...	...	...	...	1
Referred to Ante-natal ward	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Treated at clinic	...	...	...	...	425

POST-NATAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS:—

Number of attendances—First attendances	403
Subsequent attendances	1,748

Conditions found:—

Adenitis	9
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Anaemia and Debility	169
Agalactia	11
Accidents	3
Cardiac disease	2
Constipation	67
Digestive disorders	...	...	...	...	...	20
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	...	...	...	...	...	16
Exophthalmic Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eye conditions	...	...	...	...	...	4
Genito-Urinary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	11
Gynaecological conditions	...	...	...	...	...	8
Haemorrhoids	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	14
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Respiratory conditions	...	...	...	...	...	18
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	15
Skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	18
Septic conditions	...	...	...	...	...	4
Carious teeth	...	...	...	...	...	97
Venereal diseases	...	...	...	...	...	12
Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	...	1

CHILD WELFARE CONSULTATIONS.

Six sessions are held weekly—four of three and a half hours, two of two hours.

Total number of children attending:—

Under one year of age	...	...	...	...	1,082
Over one year of age	...	...	...	...	729

Total number of attendances:—

Under one year of age	...	...	...	...	8,363
Over one year of age	...	...	...	...	5,822

Number of first attendances:—

Under one year of age	...	...	...	...	770
Over one year of age	...	...	...	...	116

Illnesses recorded:—

Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	128
Accident and Injury	...	...	...	...	29
Adenitis	...	...	...	...	27
Cardiac conditions	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Cystitis	...	...	...	...	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	170
Other Digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	127
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	...	...	...	...	101

Eye conditions	...	...	...	...	...	64
Genito-Urinary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	13
Hernia and Hydrocele	...	...	...	...	...	24
Congenital malformation	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mental Deficiency	...	..	...	...	...	8
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	7
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Respiratory conditions	...	...	...	...	...	169
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	43
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	93
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stomatitis	...	...	...	...	...	19
Septic conditions	...	...	...	...	...	36
Skin diseases	...	...	..	...	...	196
Tongue-tie	...	...	...	...	...	24
Tuberculosis of abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	10
Carious teeth	...	...	...	...	...	76
Umbilical Polypus and Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	45
Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	167
Venereal diseases	...	...	...	...	...	7
Worms	...	...	...	...	...	39
Underweight	...	...	...	...	...	132
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	21
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	51

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

Teeth—Dental clinic.

(1) Number of attendances:—

Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nursing mothers	...	...	...	...	...	118
Children	...	...	...	...	...	69

(2) Classified summary of conditions remedied:—

Mothers:—

Carious teeth extracted under local anaesthetic	105
Carious teeth extracted without anaesthetic...	170
Gums treated	10

Children:—

Carious teeth extracted (local anaesthetic) ...	50
Carious teeth extracted (general anaesthetic)	10
Carious teeth extracted (no anaesthetic) ...	48
Gums treated	10

(3) Number of Dentures supplied:—

Upper dentures	2
Lower dentures	1

The cost of dentures, less sums recovered, was £2 13s.

Eyes—Greenock Eye Infirmary.

Number of attendances (children only)	960
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Classified summary of conditions remedied:—

Accidents	17
Abscess of lid	2
Blepharitis	13
Conjunctivitis	69
Conjunctivitis (purulent)	17
Corneal ulcer	16
Keratitis	14
Nystagmus	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5
Ophthalmia (strumous)	21
Ophthalmia (phlyctenular)	8
Strabismus	23

Ear, Nose and Throat—Greenock Dispensary.

Number of attendances	961
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Classified summary of conditions:—

Acute suppurative Otitis Media	30
Chronic suppurative Otitis Media	20
Adenitis	6
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	43
Mastoid abscess	1
Rhinitis	15

Other Ailments—Greenock Royal Infirmary.

Number at attendances	3,386
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Of these 92 received in-patient treatment.

Accidents	217
Appendicitis	2
Alimentary diseases	36
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	16
Convulsions	4
Diarrhoea	42
Empyema	6
Genito-Urinary conditions	14
Gastritis	5
Hernia	14

Intussusception	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mastoid abscess	...	...	...	...	...	2
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	97
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	17
Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	69
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	5
Skin conditions	...	...	...	...	...	24
Septic conditions	...	...	...	...	...	183
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1

FOOD AND MILK.

Number of applications for food and milk:—

Mothers (including 198 ante-natal cases)	...	...	496
Children	...	...	577

Of the above numbers 229 mothers and 318 children were certified on medical grounds as requiring additional nourishment. All were certified as necessitous, and the total cost of the provision was £1,451:17s:8½d.

Dried milk substitutes were used in 87 cases, and as formerly the cost of the amount given free was roughly equivalent to the cost of the provision of free milk in other cases. The nett cost of this provision was £32 7s 5d.

MEASLES.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	128
Number of deaths:—				
(1) From Measles	...	...	...	2
(2) From sequelae (included above)	...	...	...	2
Number of cases removed to hospital...	...	...	...	1
Number of special domiciliary visits	...	...	...	Nil.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	176
Number of deaths:—				
(1) From whooping cough	...	...	...	8
(2) From sequelae (included above)	...	...	...	4
Number of cases removed to hospital	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of special domiciliary visits...	...	...	...	Nil.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Number of cases notified	..	...	...	23
(1) By Medical practitioners	...	...	...	2
(2) By Midwives	...	...	...	21
(3) By institutions	...	...	...	Nil.

Number of cases in which infection was gonococcal	2
Number treated in Eye Infirmary as out-patients...	5
Number of cases in which there was appreciable loss of vision	Nil.

CORPORATION MIDWIFE.

The Corporation midwife continued to undertake the confinements of all who asked for her services, and the following figures show the work carried out by her during the year:—

Number of confinements	129
Number of visits entailed	1,780
Number of ante-natal visits	413

GREENOCK CORPORATION MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

	Mothers.	Children.
Number in hospital at 31st December, 1926 ...	1	—
Number of admissions during 1927	90	—
Number of live births during 1927	—	65
Number of stillbirths	—	13
Number of deaths	3	3
Number of discharges during 1927	88	62
Number in hospital at end of December, 1927...	—	—

(1) Ante-natal cases:—

Number of cases treated	16
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Conditions found, and results of treatments:—

4 Albuminuria	2 delivered and recovered. 2 improved, discharged.
3 Ante-partum Haemorrhage.	1 died undelivered. 1 treated, delivered and recovered. 1 normal delivery, developed puer- peral fever.
2 Placenta Praevia	1 normal delivery, recovered. 1 normal delivery, developed puer- peral fever.
2 Cardiac diseases	treated, discharged improved.
1 Ovarian disease	delivered, discharged improved.
1 Threatened abortion ...	discharged well.
1 Nervous depression and Oedema	discharged improved.
2 False labour	dismissed to return later.

(2) Abortions:—

Number of cases	2
Results	1 complete abortion, recovered. 1 complete abortion, had eclamptic fits, was treated and recovered.

(3) Abnormal and complicated confinements:—

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	...	35
Statement of conditions and results;—						
17 Contracted pelvis	...	...	14	caesarean sections, recovered.		
			2	forceps deliveries, recovered.		
			1	craniotomy, recovered.		
4 Delay of the 2nd stage	...		2	forceps deliveries, recovered.		
			1	version, developed puerperal fever.		
			1	forceps delivery, was sent to a general hospital on the 12th day.		
1 Impacted breech	...	...		delivered under anaesthetic, recovered.		
4 Placenta Praevia	...	...	2	delivered under anaesthetic, recovered.		
			2	normal deliveries after manipulation, recovered.		
2 Hydrocephalus	...	...	2	craniotomy, recovered.		
1 Twins (both feet)	...			delivered under anaesthetic, recovered.		
2 Eclampsia	...	...	1	normal delivery, recovered.		
			1	breech delivery under anaesthetic, recovered.		
1 Face presentation	...	...		version done under anaesthetic, recovered.		
1 Brow Presentation	...			version done under anaesthetic, recovered.		
1 Head presentation	...			version done under anaesthetic, recovered.		
1 Breech presentation	...			normal delivery, recovered.		

(4) Other cases of confinements:—

(a) Number of normal deliveries	...	...	...	36
(b) Number of cases delivered without medical attendance at delivery	...	...	...	30
(c) Number of instrumental deliveries (exclusive of those noted under 3)	...	...	...	0
(d) Number of cases of puerperal morbidity	...			12
(e) Number of cases under (d) where delivery was instrumental	...	...	...	7
(f) Number of deaths	...	...	...	3

Classified:—

- 1 Accidental Haemorrhage before delivery.
- 1 Myocarditis and shock after delivery.
- 1 Pernicious vomiting and shock after delivery.

(5) Receipts from patients £131 14s 0d.

(6) Number of infants born ...	(1) alive ...	...	...	63
	(2) stillborn ...	...	...	13
Number of cases of twins	(1) alive ...	...	...	1
	(2) stillborn ...	...	...	0
(7) Number of deaths of infants under 8 days old	...	...	...	3
(8) Number of cases of Puerperal Sepsis removed from Institution	...	...	...	2
(9) Number of post-natal cases (for repair of perineum)	...	...	...	1

GREENOCK CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION HOSPITAL.

Dr R. E. Macmillan's Annual Report.

We have again had a busy year with cheering results. Our admissions are fewer than last year, this fact being largely accounted for by an outbreak of German Measles among the children. The incubation period of this illness is long, and the period of quarantine therefore somewhat protracted.

Of the 145 children admitted, 57 were under one year of age. Most cases are admitted from the clinic, being sent there by the health visitors, but we have patients sent by doctors and institutions.

The number in the Debility, Atrophy and Marasmus group is large—30—and I am pleased to report that the number of deaths among these was only 3. I must modify the opinion expressed in last year's report regarding the results of Ultra-Violet Ray treatment in these cases, as I think that the good results must be attributed in part to it. The results are very slow, and, unless a patient is in for a long period, uncertain, but some of the cures have been startling.

Again I am pleased to report that our results in the treatment of Rickets have been very good. Fourteen children over 2 years of age who had never walked, walked well when dismissed.

The marked increase in cheerfulness continues, and this acts on the sensitive digestions of the delicate children, making feeding easier.

Respiratory conditions, such as Pneumonia and Bronchitis account for 32 of the cases admitted, and the results have been very satisfactory.

Fourteen cases of Enteritis of the infective type were admitted, those entailing much care. The deaths numbered three, two of these being in hospital for one day only. The deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis were four, two again being in for one day only.

We have again had two cases of tuberculous disease of the spine under treatment successfully, and, excluding Tuberculous Meningitis, five cases of other tuberculous diseases, all of whom did well.

Owing to the inclement weather and want of sunshine, the Ultra-Violet Ray Lamp has been used regularly four days a week, and it has been of great service to us in our treatment of the various diseases.

I have to thank the Matron for carrying out the Ultra-Violet Ray treatment and for the care with which all other treatments are carried out. The staff have worked satisfactorily.

Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment.

128 cases were treated.

Rickets, Severe—19 cases. 5—100 treatments of from 4-20 minutes duration. One child died of an intercurrent disease, one had not enough treatment to show an improvement, and 17 did very well.

Rickets, Fairly severe—12 cases. 10—56 treatments. All did very well.

Rickets, Slight—6 cases 8—39 treatments. All did very well.

Rickets with respiratory conditions—8 cases. 6—55 treatments. Two improved, and six much improved.

Debility, Atrophy and Marasmus—38 cases. 4—74 treatments. Twenty-one gained weight well, 6 satisfactorily, 5 remained stationary, and 6 lost weight. Twenty-three children were cured or much improved, 9 were improved, and 6 unimproved. In this class there was only one child who, though she improved under treatment, did not show the usual soothing effects of the light and remained extremely irritable.

Respiratory conditions—22 cases. 2—62 treatments. Seven had a good gain in weight, 8 a fair gain, 5 no gain, and 2 lost weight, one dying, the general condition of the other being improved.

Debility following Pneumonia—4 cases. 6—79 treatments. All did very well.

Debility after Enteritis—6 cases. 4—28 treatments. All much improved.

Skin diseases—3 cases. 6—50 treatments. All cured.

Tuberculous conditions—7 cases. 5—66 treatments. Three gained weight very well, 1 gained well, 2 did not gain and 1 lost weight, 2 not having enough treatment to be effective.

Two cases had tuberculous disease of the eyes, 1 improved very much, the general condition of the other improving, but the eyes remaining unimproved. Two were suffering from spinal conditions and were much improved.

One case of Tuberculous Adenitis did well.

Tuberculous disease of the elbow and of the foot affected the two children who have not yet had enough treatment.

Cretin—1 case was also treated.

Septic conditions—2 cases. 19—41 treatments. Both were cured.

1st November, 1926, to 31st October, 1927.

In hospital on 31st October, 1926	22
Admissions	145

Total	167
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Discharges	129
Deaths	17
In hospital on 31st October, 1927	21

Total	167
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Analysis of 129 discharges.

Home, very well	103
Home, improved	17
Home, unimproved	6
Transferred to Royal Infirmary	1
Transferred to Gateside Hospital	2

Total	129
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Of the unimproved cases, four were suffering from marked debility, and, after periods ranging from 16-35 days, were allowed home, as no improvement had taken place; one who went home unimproved after a few weeks in hospital was re-admitted in a week's time and did well on the second occasion; two were only in one day, being taken out by the parents.

Classification of 145 admissions.

Debility, Atrophy and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	30
Rickets	...	...	...	...	36
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	17
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	15
Enteritis, infective	...	...	...	...	14
Diarrhoea, non-infective	...	...	...	...	8
Septic conditions	...	...	...	...	6
Skin conditions	...	...	...	...	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1
Other tuberculous diseases	7
Tuberculous Meningitis	4
Cretin	1
Infantile Paralysis	1

Total	145
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With regard to infectious disease, two cases were removed to Gateside Hospital suffering from Diphtheria, and one nurse also contracted the disease. We also had an outbreak of German Measles, one nurse taking the disease, and also ten children, who were nursed in hospital.

Analysis of 17 deaths.

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Debility, Atrophy and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Enteritis (two only in one day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculous Meningitis (two only in one day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions, idiopathic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total							17

Of these, nine were under one year of age, and eight over one year of age.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

1. BIRTHS:—

Total number of births (corrected).	Total number of deaths of new-born children (within 10 days)	Number of births attended by midwives	Number of deaths of new-born children (within 10 days) occurring in the practice of midwives.	Number of cases not attended by doctor or midwife.	
				Births.	Deaths.
1789	42	1567	36	Nil.	Nil.

2. CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM:—

Total number of cases	Number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives.	Number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by doctor or midwife.
23	22	Nil.

3. CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS:—

Total number of cases.	Total number of deaths	Number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives.	Number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives.	Number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by doctor or midwife.	
				Births	Deaths.
7	3	1	Nil.	Nil	Nil.

4. CASES OF STILLBIRTH (DEAD BORN CHILDREN):—

Number of cases.	Number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives.
76	56

Of the 76 cases, 13 occurred in the Maternity Hospital where abnormal cases are treated.

5. CASES OF EMERGENCY.

There were 307 cases of emergency, viz.:—Abortion, 7; Breech Presentation, 17; Contracted Pelvis, 23; Delayed Labour, 48; Foot Presentation, 2; Ante-partum Haemorrhage, 14; Post-partum Haemorrhage, 2; Illness of Child, 25; Illness of Patient, 23; Mastitis, 1; Occipito-Posterior Presentation, 3; Premature Birth, 15; Adherent or Retained Placenta, 11; Placenta Praevia, 1; Prolapse of Cord, 8; Perineal Tear, 60; Stillbirths, 22; Transverse Presentation, 6; Twins, 1; Rise of Temperature, 13; Uterine Inertia, 4; Persistent Vomiting of Pregnancy, 1.

6. NOTIFICATIONS:—

The following notifications required under the rules of the Central Midwives Board and the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations (Scotland) 1918 were received.

Notification of still-birth	...	...	...	...	41
Notification of having advised artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	14
Notification of death	...	...	...	...	12
Notification of having laid out a dead body	...	...	...	...	16
Notification of liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	3
Notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	22

7. ADMINISTRATION:—

Although there are 43 midwives in the burgh on the Midwives Roll, only 32 are actually in practice.

63 supervisory visits were made by the Inspectors of Midwives during the year, and although there appeared to have been some general progress made, there was found room for considerable improvement in several cases. No difficulties of importance arose during the year, and it was not necessary to take any penal action.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The work at the Special Treatment Centre, Greenock Royal Infirmary, continues to increase year by year, as is shown by the following figures for the five years since its inception in 1923:—

Year.	New Cases.	Attendances at Clinics.	Attendances at Centre.	Total.
1923.	182	1,592	7,562	9,154
1924.	160	2,054	8,490	10,544
1925.	178	2,363	10,070	12,433
1926.	176	2,923	13,041	15,964
1927.	189	2,845	14,090	16,935

Since 1924 all the necessary bacteriological work has been carried out in the centre itself. The examination of blood by the Wassermann test, however, is a highly specialised process and such specimens are, therefore, sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Glasgow, where they are examined at the rate of 10/6 each. The following Table shows the yearly numbers of specimens examined since the opening of the clinic:—

Year ending	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED.		
	For the detection of		For Wassermann Reaction.
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	
15th May, 1923 ...	10	x 65	47
„ 1924 ...	39	/ 179	153
„ 1925 ...	15	284	138
„ 1926 ...	20	489	172
„ 1927 ...	37	789	182
„ 1928 ...	30	809	213

x Examined at Greenock and District Combination Hospital.

/ Of this number, 121 were examined at Greenock and District Combination Hospital, Gateside.

A review of the first 900 cases treated indicates that the number of patients who have, of their own accord, discontinued treatment before being discharged by the Clinical Medical Officer, is approximately 26.87 per cent, as is shown in the following summary. In calculating this figure, 253 cases who were found not to be suffering from venereal disease have been subtracted from the total number, leaving the 647 cases enumerated below. This may be regarded as a fairly satisfactory figure, but it should be capable of still further improvement.

Category.	No.	Percentage.
Actually suffering from Venereal Disease.	647	100
Discharged	293	45.29
Transferred to other centres	83	12.83
Remaining under treatment	97	14.99
Defaulters or probable defaulters	174	26.89

Patients whose condition necessitated institutional treatment were, as formerly, admitted to the Parish Council Hospital, Paisley; the number so admitted during 1927 was seven, and the average period of residence was 20.57 days.

The arrangements previously in vogue for the treatment of female cases suffering from venereal diseases have been continued, and the number of patients treated during 1927 was 69—syphilis 57, gonorrhoea

12. Of these, 39 were sent to Glasgow centres for treatment, and the total attendances there amounted to 618, the railway fares being paid where necessary, involving an expenditure of £59 2s 8d. Four were admitted as in-patients, and the average period of residence was 48 days.

Thirty patients—all syphilis—were treated at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Shaw Place, and the total attendances there were 476. Three cases were sent for in-patient treatment to the Parish Council Hospital, Paisley, one being re-admitted later. The average duration of residence was 36 days.

Sixty specimens of blood were examined for the purpose of diagnosis, and 71 to ascertain the result of treatment—a total of 131; all of these examinations were carried out in the Glasgow Public Health Laboratory. In addition 29 smears were examined at the male centre, Greenock Royal Infirmary.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS.

GREENOCK AND DISTRICT COMBINATION HOSPITAL, GATESIDE.

The Greenock and District Combination Hospital at Gateside continues to meet all demands made upon it, and to give very satisfactory service.

The Medical Superintendent has provided the following information with regard to the treatment of cases, and the results obtained:—

I.—CASES TREATED CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASE.

Diseases.	Cases in Hospital 1st January, 1927.	Admitted during 1927.	Discharged during 1927.	Died in Hospital.	Cases remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1927.	Fatality Rate.
Scarlet Fever ...	104	296	382	3	15	0.75
Diphtheria ...	23	299	276	1	45	0.3
Enteric Fever ...	...	10	7	3	...	42.6
Erysipelas ...	...	9	8	...	1	...
Typhus Fever ...	6	4	9	1	...	10.0
Puerperal Fever...	...	6	4	2	...	33.3
Measles ...	...	2	1	1	...	50.0
German Measles	...	21	21	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	32	63	52	13	30	13.6
Others ...	...	14	10	4	...	40.0
Total ...	165	724	770	28	91	3.14

II.—DISEASES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS FROM WHICH ADMITTED.

District.	Cases in Hospital 1st January, 1927.	Admitted during 1927.	Discharged during 1927.	Died in Hospital.	Cases remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1927.
Greenock ...	148	634	680	22	80
Gourock ...	8	33	34	1	6
Port Glasgow	8	43	43	5	3
County ...	1	14	13	...	2
Total ...	156	724	770	28	91

III.—AVERAGE DAYS' RESIDENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES DISCHARGED DURING 1927.

Disease.	Discharged during 1927.	Aggregate Number of Days' Residence.	Average Days' Residence.
Scarlet Fever ...	382	11,636	30.4
Enteric Fever ...	7	401	57.2
Diphtheria ...	276	9,861	35.7
Phthisis ...	52	2,017	38.7

The following are the case mortality rates of Greenock patients under treatment during the year:—Scarlet fever, 1.1; diphtheria, 0.9; enteric fever, 22.2; erysipelas, 12.5; typhus fever, nil; puerperal fever, 33.3; measles, 50.0; pulmonary tuberculosis, 20.6; other, 8.1.

All cases from the burgh continue to be removed by the hospital motor ambulance, and its work has given complete satisfaction.

WEST RENFREWSHIRE COMBINATION SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

No cases were admitted to this hospital during 1927, and the general arrangements remain unchanged.

A provisional agreement for the use of an ambulance for the removal of smallpox cases was made during the year, and negotiations for the purchase of the Johnstone Combination Infectious Diseases Hospital's old ambulance for use with smallpox cases only were in progress at the end of the year.

DISINFECTING STATION.

The work at the Disinfecting Station has been smoothly carried out during the year.

The staff consists of the Disinfecting Officer and four washerwomen, two working on alternate weeks.

The number of articles disinfected amounted to 11,463, while an additional 222 were destroyed by request. The majority of the clothing was also washed after disinfection.

From the beginning of the year until 7th November, both the Clayton apparatus and formaldehyde vapour were used in the Disinfecting Station, the former being reserved mostly for clothes from cases of tuberculosis, but latterly its use was restricted owing to wear and tear of the machine.

On 7th November the installation of the new steam boiler was completed, and thereafter the steam disinfector only was used, except for such articles as would have been injured by its use.

The Clayton apparatus was under repair at the end of the year.

The following figures show the numbers of articles dealt with by the different means of disinfection in use:—

Formaldehyde vapour	...	...	...	9,063
Clayton apparatus	...	...	...	1,880
Steam disinfecter	...	...	...	520

RECEPTION HOUSE.

The work of isolating contacts of cases of infectious disease at the Reception House was continued during 1927, and the figures relating thereto are given in Table X.

The new building in Sinclair Street was opened on 29th October, but no patients were housed there during the remainder of the year. The old building in Crawford Street remained derelict, and will soon be demolished under the Local Authority's Street Widening Scheme.

The principle of isolating contacts of ordinary infectious diseases in the Reception House, was, as already stated, departed from towards the end of the year.

A Reception House, however, is a necessity in a seaport town like Greenock, where smallpox, typhus and other infections are liable to crop up, and must thus be regarded as a form of insurance against imported epidemic diseases.

In future it will be used, in normal conditions, for the overnight housing of families in circumstances where disinfection is difficult or impossible to carry out as long as the inmates remain, for the cleansing of verminous persons, and other similar purposes.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Bacteriological examinations of specimens from suspected cases of the various infectious diseases were carried out, as formerly, by the Medical Superintendent of Greenock and District Combination Hospital.

The following Table gives the numbers, results and cost of the examinations carried out during the year:—

Nature of Specimen.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Cost.
Blood	6	23	29	£9 2 6
Swab from Throat ..	153	1,433	1,566	£356 17 0
Sputum	43	164	207	£36 4 6
Cerebro-spinal Fluid ..	...	6	6	£1 13 0
Urethral Smear ... ..	...	3	3	£0 16 6
Urine ... ..	...	3	3	£0 16 6
Total	202	1,632	1,834	£405 10 0

MILK AND DAIRIES.

The bye-laws made by the Corporation under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, were confirmed by the Scottish Board of Health and came into force on 29th August, 1927.

On no occasion during the year was it necessary to order the stoppage of a milk supply on account of the presence of infectious disease or other reason, and, on the few occasions where infectious disease occurred in persons connected with the production or distribution of milk, no difficulty was encountered in making satisfactory arrangements to prevent the spread of infection.

The Veterinary Inspector examined 43 samples of milk by guinea pig inoculation for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Ten of these were taken within the burgh from cows with abnormal conditions of the udder, one was found to be positive and the animal was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Thirty-three were derived from sources outwith the burgh, and as a result of one positive finding a cow with udder tuberculosis was discovered in the county area.

Apart from the above, no bacteriological examinations were made during the year, and no application for licenses to produce graded milk have up to the present been received.

MEAT INSPECTION.

No change was made in the arrangements for meat inspection during 1927, and the work at the Slaughterhouse continues to be satisfactory.

I am indebted to Mr Peter McIntyre, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Inspector, for the information given below:—

Class.	Number Slaughtered.	Number affected with tuberculosis.	Percentage affected with tuberculosis.	Whole carcasses seized for tuberculosis.	Parts of carcasses seized for tuberculosis.	Whole carcasses seized for diseases other than tuberculosis.	Parts of carcasses seized for diseases other than tuberculosis.
Bullocks	2,185	185	8.4	...	8	...	1
Bulls ...	183	65	35.5	...	5	...	1
Cows ...	793	550	69.3	23	80	8	9
Heifers ...	1,012	30	7.9	...	10	...	1
Swine ...	1,973	126	6.3	2	4	8	9
Sheep ...	12,228	1	0.008	1	...	23	4
Calves ...	1,714	5	0.29	1	...	6	1
Total ...	20,088	1,012	5.03	27	107	45	26

The following is the list of the conditions other than tuberculosis which were responsible for the total or partial seizure of carcasses:—

Total Seizure.—Decomposition, 19; dropsy, 8; enteritis, 1; fevered flesh, 2; immaturity, 1; anthrax, 1; emaciation, 3; septicaemia, 1; septic mastitis, 3; swine fever, 4; gangrene, 1; umbilical pyaemia, 1.

Partial Seizure.—Injuries, 17; adhesions, 3; traumatic pericarditis, 2; peritonitis, 1; actinomycosis, 1; melanosis, 1; tympanitis, 1.

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Under the present arrangements as far as passenger ships from abroad are concerned, Greenock Port Local Authority deals only with incoming liners which discharge their passengers at Greenock but do not proceed further up the river, while those which are destined for Glasgow, even although their passengers are landed within the burgh of Greenock, are inspected by officials of the Port of Glasgow. This virtually leads to the rather unusual position of one authority having jurisdiction within the area of another, and appears to have arisen from the privilege accorded to the Port of Glasgow of having for their convenience a boarding station at Greenock.

During the year under review 28 ships in all were boarded. One case of enteric fever and three of scarlet fever were removed to Greenock and District Combination Hospital, one mental deport was taken to Smithston Asylum and one case of appendicitis to Greenock Royal Infirmary.

All aliens referred to him by the Immigration Officers were examined by the Medical Officer.

No action of any kind was necessary with regard to the shipping in the harbours.

HOUSING.

I have to thank the Master of Works for the following figures regarding houses in the burgh which were completed during the year:

(1) Corporation Subsidy Housing Schemes—

South Craigicknowes Area.—Eighty flatted houses of two apartments.

Hole Farm Area.—Two cottages of three apartments, 32 cottages of four apartments and 8 flatted houses of three apartments.

(2) Corporation Slum Clearance Schemes—

Sinclair Street Area.— One hundred and eight tenement houses of two apartments, and 114 tenement houses of three apartments

(3) Private Enterprise—

Twenty-five dwellinghouses of various types, ranging from two to over six apartments, and 5 altered villas of three to five apartments.

PROVISION OF DWELLINGHOUSES BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Greenock's housing problem may truly be said to be above the average in difficulty and importance.

A survey of roughly 1,000 houses made during the year by the Sanitary Inspector disclosed the fact that fully 7 per cent. were occupied by more than one family. This would appear to indicate a degree of sub-letting which requires alleviation.

Private enterprise will not at present provide such a number of working class houses as will materially affect the problem, and the Local Authority must step into the breach if any attempt at remedy is to be made.

Theoretically it might appear that the provision by the Local Authority under the various Housing Acts of dwellinghouses for the better paid workers would produce accommodation for the less well off, and thus ultimately, by a general upward movement, allow of the demolition of slums without the building of special houses for that purpose. In reality, however, **although** from 1914 to March 1928 the Corporation has built 880 houses for purposes other than slum clearance, the slums remain substantially unaffected, and rightly call for individual attention

Slum clearance, however, has by no means been neglected, as, up to March, 1928, 468 houses have been erected to that end under the Slum Clearance Scheme, and 84 are at present under construction or contract. 597 individual dwellinghouses, 14 houses let-in-lodgings and 4 common lodginghouses have been demolished since 1914 under the Harland and Wolff and Street Widening Schemes, and under the Housing Acts. These figures certainly indicate considerable progress, but when it is remembered that certain of the properties demolished during 1927 were actually scheduled for action about 50 years ago, it is obvious that much more must be done before the work of clearing the slums is really under weigh.

Provision of houses, unfortunately, is not all, for it is futile to offer a house to a person who is unable to pay for it, and it is this aspect which seems to produce the greatest difficulty of the whole problem, the more so as it is inextricably bound up with the prevailing industrial

depression. The provision of the smallest type of dwellinghouse, which does not produce overcrowding, at the lowest practicable rent, would appear to be the only feasible policy under present conditions.

No community can really thrive as long as it suffers from a severe slum disability, and, if the present high rates preclude the possibility of providing both subsidy and slum clearance houses, the latter would appear to hold out more hope of a future return.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 263 workshops including 18 factory bakehouses on the register kept by the Local Authority.

420 visits of inspection were made during 1927 by the Sanitary Inspector, and the following conditions which were contrary to the requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were discovered:—

(1) Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	2
(3) Other nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	18

In connection with these defects, 26 notices were served upon the occupiers and also upon the owners where work of a structural nature was involved. In every case the defects mentioned in the notices were satisfactorily remedied.

As required by Section 107, sub-section 1 (c) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, two lists involving 112 outworkers were received in February, and one list involving 92 outworkers was received in August during the year, and 4 intimations relating to 5 outworkers resident outwith the burgh were transmitted to the appropriate Local Authorities. The work performed by these outworkers was chiefly knitting and the finishing of various types of garments, and was carried out in all cases under satisfactory hygienic conditions.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the burgh proved amply sufficient for all domestic and sanitary purposes during the year, and quarterly analyses showed the water to be in all respects satisfactory.

DRAINAGE.

The sewage system has proved in the main adequate to the demands made upon it. During unusually heavy rainfall, however, flooding occurred in Nelson Street and West Burn Square, and it would appear that the sewers in these areas, though sufficiently large under normal conditions, are not capable of dealing with such an excessive flow as

occurred on these occasions. The matter is receiving the attention of the Streets Committee.

The Corporation has had under consideration the advisability of diverting the sewage, at present carried by the Cartsburn, into the Dellingburn, and culverting the latter stream to an outfall direct into the firth, but no decision was reached at the end of the year.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

No complaints with regard to pollution of streams were received during the year, and no administrative action was considered necessary.

NUISANCES.

No medical certificates were required in connection with nuisances as defined in Section 16 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A) BIRTHS, DEATHS and MARRIAGES.

	Numbers Registered in District.	Transfers.		Corrected Number.		
		Out.	In.	Both Sexes,	Males.	Females.
Total Births (including Illegitimate) ...	1,789	29	34	1,794	866	928
Illegitimate Births ...	96	21	18	93	42	51
Marriages ...	400	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths ...	1,097	61	37	1,073	562	511

(B) DEATHS and DEATH-RATES IN AGE GROUPS.

AGES.	Population Estimated at Mid Year by M.O.H.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Average Death-rate Per 1000 of Population during Preceding Years.
Under 1 year	2,158	150	14.83	73.67	112.44
From 1 — 5 years	7,214	80	7.46	11.08	22.99
„ 5—10 „	8,596	31	2.89	3.60	2.96
„ 10—15 „	8,044	20	1.87	2.48	
„ 15—25 „	15,182	52	4.85	3.42	9.08
„ 25—35 „	12,473	62	5.78	4.97	
„ 35—45 „	10,256	79	7.37	7.70	
„ 45—55 „	8,296	114	10.63	13.74	
„ 55—65 „	5,032	139	12.87	27.60	74.96
„ 65—75 „	2,675	186	17.36	69.53	
„ 75—85 „	868	118	11.01	135.94	
„ 85 and over	95	33	3.08	347.78	
Total ...	80,889	1,073	100.00	13.26	15.05

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (corrected for Transfers)—REGISTRAR GENERAL—1927.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.			AGE.											
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	—1	—1	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 & Over.
Enteric Fever	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	2	3	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	5	5	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough	9	5	4	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	3	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	1	2	1
Influenza	22	14	8	4	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	70	41	29	...	5	3	2	17	13	15	11	3	1	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	12	7	5	3	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	10	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Disease	14	7	7	2	...	2	1	4	3	9	17	26	33	15	1
Malignant Tumours	104	46	58	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever	5	1	4	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Menigitis (not Cerebro Spinal or Tuberculous)	24	10	14	10	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy	95	43	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	19	39	17	5
Heart Disease	112	54	58	...	...	1	...	3	2	13	20	23	31	17	2
Diseases of Arteries	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	5	5	1
Bronchitis	75	35	40	10	3	...	1	1	1	4	5	13	17	16	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	97	50	47	26	27	4	3	2	11	4	5	6	8	1	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	15	5	10	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	4	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	6	3	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	8	5	3	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)	5	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic	19	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	6	7	2	...
Puerperal Sepsis	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. and Acc. of Preg. and Parturition	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Early Infancy and Malformations	74	50	24	72	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths	47	35	12	...	6	3	...	8	5	4	9	5	6	1	...
Other Defined Diseases	188	95	93	18	11	4	2	7	7	11	25	19	27	40	17
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	19	12	7	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	4	3	1
ALL CAUSES	1,073	562	511	159	81	31	20	52	62	79	114	138	186	118	33

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH—PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICTS—MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1927.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	District.												Total.	Death-rate per 1000 of Population.			
	A.			B.			C.			D.							
	M.		T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	0.0370
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	0.0247
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	3	5	0.0618
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	4	3	0.0989
Diphtheria	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	0.0370
Influenza	9	1	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	14	8	22	0.2719
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.0123
Other Septic Diseases (not Puerperal Fever)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	5	6	11	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	14	13	27	0.3337
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0.0370
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.0123
Tuberculous Meningitis	14	10	24	7	...	18	...	...	...	17	5	...	...	41	29	70	0.8653
Abdominal Tuberculosis	2	2	4	3	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	5	12	0.1483
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	3	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	4	10	0.1236
Malignant Disease (Cancer)	9	13	22	9	...	23	...	...	...	14	17	...	...	46	7	14	0.1730
Acute Articular Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	5	3	8	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	14	...	...
Cerebral Hemorrhage	12	14	26	10	...	16	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	36	42	78	0.0641
Other Nervous Diseases	8	7	15	6	...	5	...	...	...	14	9	...	...	30	27	57	0.7046
Diseases of Circulatory System	28	15	43	24	...	34	...	...	...	18	29	...	...	91	70	161	1.0003
Pneumonia and Broncho pneumonia	21	16	37	13	...	22	...	...	...	14	17	...	...	51	47	98	1.2115
Bronchitis	16	8	24	7	...	17	...	...	...	8	14	...	...	35	40	75	0.9271
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	2	4	1	...	7	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	10	15	1.1851
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	0.0741
Other Digestive Diseases	8	6	14	3	...	7	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	21	20	41	0.5668
Congenital Debility and Malformation (including Premature Birth)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	0	25	10	...	15	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	44	27	71	0.8777
Violence	13	5	18	6	...	14	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	38	13	51	0.6304
Other Defined Diseases	18	9	27	7	...	15	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	40	02	108	1.3351
Diseases, Ill-defined or Unknown	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.0247
Uncertified	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.0123
ALL CAUSES	105	115	339	122	...	223	...	...	...	...	163	...	...	561	511	1073	43.2033

TABLE IV.—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1,000—
REGISTRAR GENERAL—1881-1927.

Year.	Population.	Death-rate.	Birth-rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Tuberculosis Death-rate.	
					Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.
1881	69,492	21.94	39.00	123	2.77	1.20
1882	70,520	22.55	39.80	133	2.36	1.10
1883	71,562	24.96	39.76	143	2.06	0.85
1884	72,621	20.56	39.18	128	2.43	0.80
1885	73,695	20.98	32.31	163	2.14	0.89
1886	74,795	17.25	33.42	117	1.91	0.72
1887	75,892	19.52	29.85	148	1.89	0.72
1888	77,015	15.79	28.68	106	1.64	0.66
1889	66,489	20.23	34.44	132	2.06	0.61
1890	66,175	21.44	34.78	132	2.68	0.78
1891	63,432	22.54	32.55	163	1.82	0.56
1892	62,027	19.74	35.83	116	2.01	0.65
1893	62,713	20.90	32.96	134	1.59	0.65
1894	62,400	19.23	32.20	133	2.09	0.49
1895	62,090	23.06	33.84	152	1.62	0.82
1896	61,781	17.84	33.08	120	1.76	0.55
1897	61,475	22.17	33.05	159	2.06	0.68
1898	61,170	21.38	35.20	136	2.07	0.53
1899	67,269	19.64	31.01	142	1.70	0.83
1900	67,776	19.18	32.50	130	1.59	0.84
1901	68,264	19.45	29.84	132	1.46	0.90
1902	68,756	19.85	31.74	122	1.81	0.94
1903	69,252	18.93	29.56	144	1.68	0.80
1904	69,749	17.65	30.09	123	1.20	0.93
1905	70,253	18.78	30.49	116	1.31	1.05
1906	70,758	17.89	32.21	127	1.34	1.25
1907	71,269	17.79	30.25	104	1.54	1.08
1908	71,783	17.00	30.31	118	1.27	1.12
1909	73,214	15.01	26.73	95	1.09	1.09
1910	74,667	18.87	28.85	129	1.16	0.96
1911	75,028	18.44	30.73	113	1.50	0.95
1912	76,337	18.70	31.30	119	1.44	1.02
1913	77,156	18.22	31.03	116	1.47	0.86
1914	77,642	18.04	32.84	108	1.00	0.91
1915	77,695	20.14	29.49	145	1.15	0.91
1916	78,642	17.10	29.20	109	1.42	0.75
1917	79,299	15.10	26.88	92	1.28	0.83
1918	79,574	17.38	26.52	110	1.10	0.82
1919	79,613	17.25	28.73	99	0.94	0.59
1920	80,436	16.51	33.34	104	1.06	0.69
1921	81,120	14.59	30.15	93	1.01	0.54
1922	81,370	19.17	27.68	149	1.03	0.68
1923	81,522	12.94	27.04	77	0.99	0.54
1924	82,096	15.22	24.16	113	1.00	0.41
1925	81,200	14.32	24.54	107	0.85	0.52
1926	81,558	13.74	23.87	90	0.98	0.34
1927	80,889	13.26	22.17	89	0.87	0.44

TABLE V. — SOURCES OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1927.

DISEASE.	By Whom Reported.						Total.
	Householders.	Householders and Doctors.	Doctors.	Public Health Officers.	Education Authority Officers.	Registrars.	
Pneumonia	...	1	45	...	...	87	133
Enteric Fever	...	3	11	...	...	...	14
Diphtheria	...	29	230	...	...	...	259
Scarlet Fever	...	60	222	...	...	...	282
Puerperal Fever	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
Erysipelas	...	5	32	...	...	...	37
Measles	611	...	13	4	...	...	628
Chickenpox	252	213	65	...	...	5	530
Whooping Cough	509	1	...	6	3	...	424
Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Malaria	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Scabies	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total.	1272	312	632	10	3	90	2,328

TABLE VI.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1927.

MONTH.	Pneumonia.	Influenza	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Malarial Fever.	Gysectery.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chickenpox.	Diarrhoea.	Scabies.	Total.
January	6	...	...	17	81	...	3	...	...	1	49	42	114	...	...	313
February	15	...	...	20	46	...	4	...	...	...	96	39	85	...	...	305
March	21	...	...	16	33	2	7	...	...	1	250	45	61	1	...	439
April	14	...	...	18	20	...	2	...	...	...	107	51	20	...	...	232
May	11	...	4	12	25	1	2	...	...	1	31	88	23	...	...	198
June	11	...	2	7	20	1	4	...	...	...	12	31	21	...	...	109
July	...	...	...	13	15	...	1	...	...	...	9	27	9	1	...	83
August	5	...	3	45	11	2	3	1	...	...	3	55	22	2	...	152
September	8	...	...	19	9	1	2	...	...	...	1	10	24	3	...	77
October	6	...	2	31	8	...	2	...	...	1	6	5	61	...	1	123
November	9	...	...	28	8	...	1	...	...	1	17	11	61	...	...	136
December	19	...	1	33	6	...	6	...	...	...	47	20	29	...	...	161
TOTAL	133	...	14	259	282	7	37	1	...	5	628	424	530	7	1	2328

TABLE VII.—DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH NUMBER OF REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL—1927

DISTRICT.	CASES.	Pneumonia.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Malarial Fever.	Chickenpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Encephalitis.	Diarrhoea.	Scabies.	TOTAL.
A.	{ Ascertained ... { Removed ...	53	1	100	60	1	7	...	197	163	143	3	2	...	730
B.	{ Ascertained ... { Removed ...	25	1	100	60	1	4	...	...	1	86	2	...	...	169
C.	{ Ascertained ... { Removed ...	46	1	37	51	1	7	...	104	151	...	...	...	...	464
D.	{ Ascertained ... { Removed ...	8	5	94	103	4	15	...	191	203	148	1	5	...	92
SHIPS.	{ Ascertained ... { Removed ...	...	4	93	103	4	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	815
TOTAL.	{ Ascertained ... { Removed ...	133	14	259	282	7	37	1	530	628	424	5	7	1	2,328
		x2	12	258	279	6	8	1	...	9	1	2	...	1	579

x 1 Removed to Royal Infirmary.

† 2 Removed to Stobhill Hospital.

Ascertained during 1926.

3 cases of scarlet fever also had diphtheria.

1 case of scarlet fever subsequently developed enteric fever.

(Each of these 4 patients has thus been entered as 2 cases in the Table).

TABLE VII.—HOUSE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH NUMBERS TREATED AT HOME AND IN HOSPITAL—1927.

DISEASE.	TREATED AT HOME IN HOUSES OF APARTMENTS.										TREATED IN HOSPITAL FROM HOUSES OF APARTMENTS.										TOTALS.								
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five and Over.	Semi-Detached.	Self-Contained.	Common Lodging-Houses.	Royal Infirmary.	Child Welfare Hospital.	Smithston Hospital.	Maternity Hospital.	TOTAL AT HOME	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five and Over.	Semi-Detached.	Self-Contained.		Common Lodging-Houses.	Royal Infirmary.	Maternity Hospital.	Child Welfare Hospital.	Gateside Hospital.	Smithston Hospital.	Ships.	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Pneumonia	26	65	13	1	...	2	...	1	17	1	4	1	131	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	133
Enteric Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	12	14
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	30	116	47	19	11	13	3	13	...	...	3	...	2	...	258	259
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	124	74	26	16	9	9	...	4	...	...	...	3	279	282	
Puerperal Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	7
Erysipelas	2	19	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	29	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	8	37
Measles	61	303	155	48	33	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	619	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	9	628	
Whooping Cough	67	242	78	16	8	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	432	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	424	530
Chickenpox	98	270	115	13	6	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Malarial Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Diarrhoea	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
TOTAL	255	904	369	78	47	36	21	1	18	11	10	1	1,751	43	250	127	46	27	22	16	...	22	2	5	6	5	8	579	2,330

x Notified during previous year.

TABLE IX.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE AND PERCENTAGE
MORTALITY RATE OF
MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH—1927.

MONTH.	MEASLES.		Total.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases ascertained.	WHOOPING COUGH.		Total.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases ascertained.
	With Medical Attendance.	Without Medical Attendance.				With Medical Attendance.	Without Medical Attendance.			
January ...	32	17	49	...	...	17	25	42	1	2.38
February ...	77	19	96	...	...	14	25	39	...	...
March ...	170	80	250	1	0.40	19	26	45	...	...
April ...	67	40	107	...	...	19	32	51	12	3.92
May ...	25	6	31	...	...	38	50	88	12	2.27
June ...	10	2	12	...	...	6	25	31	...	...
July ...	7	2	9	...	...	18	9	27	...	...
August ...	3	...	3	...	...	24	31	55	1	1.81
September ...	1	...	1	...	...	2	8	10	...	...
October ...	4	2	6	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
November ...	7	10	17	...	...	3	8	11	1	9.09
December ...	29	18	47	1	2.12	10	10	20	1	5.0
	432	196	628	2	0.31	175	249	424	8	1.89

TABLE X.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND
AVERAGE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN RECEPTION HOUSE—
1927.

MONTH.	Number of Families.	Number of Persons.	Number of Days in Residence.	Average Stay per Person.	Number of Persons in Contact with			Total.
					Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Observation.	
January	20	89	793	8.91	89	...	...	89
February	17	92	944	10.26	92	...	...	92
March	12	49	415	8.46	49	...	...	49
April	6	31	213	6.87	30	...	1	31
May	6	24	334	13.91	24	...	...	24
June	4	20	195	9.75	20	...	...	20
July	4	24	284	11.83	24	...	...	24
August	3	14	115	8.21	9	5	...	14
September	1	3	30	10.00	3	...	...	3
October ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	73	346	3323	9.60	340	5	1	346

Number of families admitted during the year ... 73

Number of persons admitted during the year ... 346

Average period of residence 9.60 days.

